

CAMPBELL HIGH IN EXCELLENT SHOWING AT 2 TRACK MEETS

The lecturer's program will begin at 8:30. Members may invite friends to attend.

Current Events in Review

By Edward W. Pickard

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Plans Completed for the Democratic Convention

SENATOR ALBEN W. BARKLEY of Kentucky, who was temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention in 1932 and as such delivered the keynote speech, will serve in the same capacity at the Philadelphia convention in June, outlining the issues of this year's campaign as his party views them. Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas will be the permanent chairman again. Yet another repeater will be former Judge John E. Mack of New York. Four years ago he placed Franklin D. Roosevelt in nomination, and he will do it again in June.

Sen. Barkley

These selections were made by the committee on arrangements. Other officers of the convention chosen are: Lee Barnes of Alabama, chief doorkeeper; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, national committeewoman of the District of Columbia, hostess of the convention, with Mrs. Agnes Collins Dunn of New Hampshire as assistant; Col. Edward C. Halsey, secretary of the senate, sergeant at arms; Representative Clarence Cannon of Missouri, parliamentarian, assisted by Representative John J. O'Connor of New York; W. Forbes Morgan, secretary of the convention.

National Chairman Farley said that the two-thirds rule, which has prevailed in Democratic conventions for a century, will not be abolished. The rules committee will be headed by Senator Bennett Clark of Missouri and it will report for abrogation of the two-thirds rule as well as elimination of the unit rule. The latter binds the state delegations to abide by the decision of a majority of the delegation. According to Mr. Farley, these changes will not prevent the practically unanimous nomination of President Roosevelt.

Present plans are to have Mr. Roosevelt go to Philadelphia on Saturday, June 27, to close the convention by accepting the nomination in a speech delivered either in the Municipal stadium or in the University of Pennsylvania stadium close to the convention hall.

Roosevelt Addresses National Democratic Club

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT made what might be considered the first of his campaign speeches before the National Democratic club in New York city. Tammany was there in full force, but such disgruntled Democrats as Al Smith and John J. Raskob were conspicuous by their absence. Mr. Roosevelt declared his purpose to bring more food, higher prices and better homes for the people.

"If you increase buying power," he said, "prices will go up; more goods will be sold. Wages ought to and must go up with prices. This does not mean unbridled inflation or skyrocketing prices; this should be avoided just as we seek to avoid bankruptcy sale values."

Turning to his critics with sarcasm, the President said "some individuals are never satisfied." Referring to charges of extravagance and mounting deficits, he said people complain to him about "the current costs of rebuilding America, about the burden on future America." He insisted that the measure should not be the three-billion-dollar deficit of this year but the assertion that the national income has risen from thirty-five billions in 1932 to sixty-five billions in 1936.

New Tax Bill Battle Started in House

THE administration's bill to levy about 800 million dollars in new taxes yearly was introduced in the house by the ways and means committee, and a fierce battle started immediately. The Republican minority of the committee issued a report which stated that the proposed tax law was "unsound in principle, will undermine business stability, is another step toward regimentation of all business, and is not designed to raise revenue but admittedly is another New Deal experiment."

Conservative Democrats joined with the Republicans in this attack against the bill, but the administration leaders were confident the measure would pass before May 1. Complete revision of the corporation tax system is the main objective of the bill. It levies a graduated tax on corporation income, based on percentage of earnings withheld from distribution to stockholders in the form of dividends.

The majority report asserted the measure would raise about \$803,000,000 the first year, but admitted that over a three-year period revenue would fall \$334,000,000 short

of the President's budget-balancing program. It was added that the deficit could be acted on "more intelligently" next session.

Green Urges Unions to Remain Nonpartisan

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, has sent a letter to all affiliated unions urging that they adhere to the federation's "traditional nonpartisan political policy." He says:

"For obvious reasons, labor should avoid division even in the pursuit of its political policies. Such division can be avoided if working men and women, loyal to the American Federation of Labor, will refrain from identifying themselves with any political movement designed to serve as a substitute for the nonpartisan policy of the American Federation of Labor."

Some time ago George L. Berry asked all unions to join "Labor's Nonpartisan league," the object of which, he said, was "to put American Federation of Labor unions on record for President Roosevelt."

Von Starhemberg of Austria Voices His Defiance

CIVIL war in Austria became a possibility as the quarrel between the Fascists led by Prince Ernst von Starhemberg and the clerical and monarchist elements became acute. Government officials, however, were trying desperately to patch up the trouble.

Prince Von Starhemberg, who is vice chancellor, in a defiant speech at Horn warned his political opponents that his heimwehr, or home guard, would be dissolved "only over my dead body."

Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, speaking at Baden, retorted that "Austria is not Italy and Austrians are not Fascists."

Von Starhemberg asserted that if internal foes press too hard there will be a "repetition of 1934"—when the heimwehr triumphed in a short but bloody civil war against Socialists. False friends surround Schuschnigg, Von Starhemberg said, and the heimwehr plans to protect him from them.

The vice chancellor directed a thinly veiled reproach at monarchists, who are too "democratic" to suit him. "Democracy in Austria is high treason," said he.

For Austria, said Starhemberg, there are three possibilities—a continuation of the authority of the state, Nazism, or Communism. He asserted the heimwehr is determined to preserve the Fascist system and would continue as a separate organization but that other private armies would be absorbed by the regular army.

Advance of the Italians in Ethiopia Continues

ITALY'S victorious troops in northern Ethiopia continued their advance on Addis Ababa, though it was somewhat retarded by the efforts of the natives to blow up the roadways and otherwise harass the invaders. The Italian motorized column in this movement is the most formidable yet formed in this war and is notable for the large number of white troops included.

General Graziana's southern army, meanwhile, was driving toward Harar, second city of the empire, in three columns. The Ethiopians were putting up stiff resistance at various points but everywhere were driven back, according to Italian dispatches.

Officials at Addis Ababa were still confident of success in saving the capital and were reorganizing their forces there and sending fresh troops to the front. The general opinion there was that the Italian army could be held off if it tries to come in from Dessye, by small detachments concealed in mountain caves with only a few grenades and machine guns. Therefore, it was asserted by Ethiopians, the Italians are likely to attack the railroad running to French Somaliland before attempting to advance to the capital.

Supreme Court Decision in Stock Yards Case

UPHOLDING a reduction of rates and charges at the St. Joseph (Mo.) stockyards, the Supreme court held that the findings made by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace justified the rates he set and that the stockyards operators had failed to show confiscation.

Justices Louis D. Brandeis, Harlan F. Stone and Benjamin Cordozo agreed that the rates should be upheld, but in an opinion by Justice Brandeis expressed belief that the court went too far in passing on the fairness of the rates.

Navy in Six-Week Drill on the Pacific

ONE hundred and fifty vessels of the United States fleet, with 450 airplanes, are now engaged in the year's grand maneuvers in the Pacific. War conditions prevail and the vessels and their crews are being given a severe test of their fitness that will last for six weeks. The Panama canal region was the first objective of the fleet. The units are divided into attacking and defending forces and something is doing all the time, day and night. The naval officers are trying to solve the seventeenth of a series of strategic problems, each based upon some possible international situation, mapped out by naval strategists.

Steinwer to Be Key-Noter for the Republicans

WHEN the Republicans gather in national convention at Cleveland next June their keynote for their Presidential campaign will be sounded by Frederick Steinwer, the eloquent and handsome United States senator from Oregon.

He was selected to be temporary chairman of the convention by unanimous vote of the arrangements committee of the national committee after due consideration had been given the names of several other prominent Republicans.

Observers held that the main motive in picking Steinwer was a desire of the party leaders to give the convention a western atmosphere right at the start, with an especial eye to agriculture. The senator has been actively identified with wheat growing and his home town, Portland, is a center of the northwest battleground of the November elections. His colleague is Senator Charles L. McNary, one of the authors of the old McNary-Haugen agriculture bill and by many regarded as a possible dark horse in the Presidential nomination race.

Congressman Bertrand Snell of New York, minority leader in the house, was selected to be permanent chairman of the convention.

Secret Panama Treaty Is Cause of Concern

ARMY and navy officials were reported to be concerned over a new treaty with Panama which is being secretly considered by the government. It was said an uncorrected text of the pact showed it provides for "joint conversations" rather than for defense of the Canal Zone in event of aggression. The grant by Panama for the "use, occupation, and control of lands and waters outside the jurisdiction of the United States," if necessary, is denounced by this country in the treaty.

Chairman Pittman of the senate foreign relations committee said closed hearings on the treaty soon would be completed, after which the senate might consider the document in secret session in order to avoid international complications. Senator Hiram Johnson has said he will try to have the text of the pact made public before it is taken up by the senate.

Rescue of Entombed Men Is Epic of Heroism

THAT old gold mine at Moose River, Nova Scotia, provided an epic tale of unselfish and heroic human endeavor that will be told for many a year. For ten days more than a hundred experienced miners strove unceasingly to rescue three men who had been trapped by the fall of dirt and rocks in the 140-foot level of the abandoned mine they were inspecting. Machinery and other equipment were brought from far away. A diamond drill was driven through and through this small opening, communication was established and food was dropped down, but already one of the three was dead of hunger and exhaustion. Finally the desperate efforts of the rescuers were successful and the two survivors were brought safely to the surface, together with the body of the dead man. Those saved were Dr. D. E. Robertson, famous and beloved surgeon of Toronto, and C. A. Scadding. The one who did not live was Herman Magill, also of Toronto.

Two Well-Known Writers Taken by Death

DEATH came to two of America's well-known writers. One was Finley Peter Dunne, creator of "Mr. Dooley," the genial satirist of modern life whose witty sayings delighted two generations. The second was Percy Hammond, veteran dramatic critic of the New York Herald Tribune, one of the foremost of the country's commentators on matters theatrical. Both passed away in New York city.

Contreras Is Elected President of Venezuela

ELEAZAR LOPEZ CONTRERAS, an army officer who rose to the rank of general under the late dictator, Juan Vicente Gomez, is now president of Venezuela. The national congress elected him to that office by a vote of 132 to 1.

BEGIN NATION-WIDE PEACE DRIVE

College Students Conduct Demonstrations; Nye Report Raps Munitions Firms; Peace Plans Advocated

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

THE Gods of war, though they play with the fates of Europe, Africa and the Orient, are feeling their bloody thrones shake a little on the American side these days.

Still rumbling through the land are the thundering accusations of the report of the Nye munitions committee to the United States senate—charges that war scares are planned, started and accelerated by concerns in the international munitions trade, concerns whose representatives have been known to foment wholesale slaughter on the battlefronts, that their profits might be greater.

And now in its closing days is the month-long drive of the Emergency Peace campaign. Speakers and organizations have brought home to millions of Americans the folly of war as a result of this campaign, which was started April 22. The new "war on war" got under way in a manner fully as spectacular as an old-fashioned recruiting campaign. Leaders in the movement were the young men and women in colleges and universities, with 500,000 of them striking from classes at one time to attend anti-war mass meetings. Several thousand homing pigeons were released from the grounds of the Washington monument, heralding the event and bearing peace messages from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to 300 differ-

ent cities. Plans were laid for mass meetings to follow in other cities. In Philadelphia the Liberty bell was rung and its sounds broadcast over the radio.

Sounds Campaign Keynote.

From England came an old peace campaigner to sound the opening keynote of the present campaign and to begin a tour of speaking appearances throughout the country on behalf of peace. He was George Lansbury, M. P., the former titular leader of the British Labor party in the house of commons.

Referring, apparently, to the war clouds brooding over his own hemisphere, he declared that "civilization is at the crisis of its fight." He said that to realize that there was no such thing as "civilized" warfare one need only read the accounts of the war now going on in Africa. He advised that nations co-operate and share the resources of the world, so that conquest would not be necessary for a nation to obtain raw materials for its industries.

"The best case against war is based on the teachings of our Lord and his own sayings," Lansbury said, "and not on what the theologians have put into his mouth. The law of life is not domination, not selfishness, but in people sinking their own selfish lives and finding them in the community."

In the climax of his speech, the white-whiskered Englishman said: "We should call an entirely new world conference, including not only the great powers but India, Egypt, Ceylon and the African peoples, and carry on the work started at the economic conferences of 1927 and 1933."

Asks U. S. Aid Britain.

This was in line with the proposals oked by the council of the League of Nations after the recent remilitarization of the Rhineland by Nazi Dictator Hitler.

"I want the United States to join my government in Great Britain, and any others, to say to the world: 'Let us give up this nonsensical will-o-the-wisp of armaments, and say we want to make a new start in dealing with world problems'..."

"Have we learned enough to give what we have to destroy justice? Have we learned the futility of national wealth? Can we be partners in building a real Christian civilization?"

Disturbing the Peace.

Various student organizations were quick to take up the challenge. One of them, the "Veterans of Future Wars," chiefly through the appeal admittedly lying in its masterfully-chosen name, already had converted thousands of students to the cause of peace.

But some of the collegiate peace demonstrations proved to be not exactly peaceful.

When students of Lawrence college at Appleton, Wis., tried to parade, the police put them to rout by brandishing night sticks, and one parader was injured. In Philadelphia at Temple university, students, in their enthusiasm, formed a flying wedge and knocked over the speakers' stand. At the University of Kansas a tear gas bomb was set off in the midst of 300 students who were listening to a speech by one of their number; a free-for-all fight ensued.

The size of some of the turnouts is indicated by the following partial list:

Cornell 2,300, University of Cincinnati 1,000 out of 4,946, Vassar 1,000, University of Chicago 1,500 out of 5,700, University of Michigan 3,000 out of 10,500, Dartmouth 1,200, Brown 1,500, Harvard 500, Yale 200 out of 3,000, Tufts 800, Syracuse 800, Buffalo State Teachers 200 out of 400, Lewis institute 400 out of 2,500, Northwestern 400 out of 4,000, University of Rochester 250 out of 800, University of Minnesota 600 out of 12,000, Hamline university 200 out of 600, Lawrence college 400 out of 700, Temple university 200, Milwaukee State Teachers 400 out of 1,255, University of New Mexico 150 out of 1,200, Wayne university 800 out of 10,000, Washington university 300 out of 3,000, Purdue 500 out of 4,000, DePaul 50 out of 1,400, Earlham 50 out of 400, Rockhurst 400, U. C. L. A. 350 out of 7,240, Mount Holyoke 300, Rutgers 700, University of Washington 1,000, Tacoma high school 500 out of 2,600, University of Pittsburgh 1,000 out of 6,000, Carnegie Tech 425 out of 2,200, University of North Carolina 1,200 out of 2,900, Rollins college 140 out of 325.

The terrible cost of war is graph-

ically illustrated by the Foreign Policy association, in a booklet receiving wide distribution at present. The association declares that the cost of the World War to every family in the United States would buy every family a new car with gasoline to run it for a year; a complete wardrobe for mother, father and two children; a mechanical refrigerator; furniture for the living room; a new radio, and a family ticket to the movies once a week for a year.

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CHAPTER XIV—Continued

"Good-by, Larry," Tony left the office in a dream, and in a dream boarded a street car. She went into the apartment feeling broken in body and soul; stretched herself on the sitting-room couch and lay with her eyes closed too tired to speak or even to think.

In her ears there echoed only one sound: the sound of a man's voice—a man's words.

"Tony, my darling, my darling—"

Brenda came in from the kitchen with a cup of hot soup.

"Stay right where you are and drink this."

Tony jerked herself up to something nearer a sitting position.

"I thought you and Cliff were going to dine with Mr. Atwater?"

"I am. I'm all dressed but my dress."

The home routine went on. "He's at the club, he's at the club—"

Tony's thoughts ran. "What excuse have I for calling him there?"

I could telephone and say—I could say—what on earth could I say?"

Her skin felt dry, and her heart was beating irregularly. She went into her room, got out of office clothes. A feverish restlessness was upon her; she must hear Larry's voice.

The telephone again; Tony had the receiver pressed to her ear before the bell fairly stopped ringing.

It was Barney Kerr; the world went dark and dull. Tony slumped to her chair.

"Cliff said you'd had a bad smash this morning." Then the whole tiresome story to go over again.

"Listen, if I come up, could I see you a few minutes?"

"Come up to dinner," Tony said languidly. "But it's just Aunt Meg and me, and we're not having anything exciting."

Barney sat opposite her as she lay stretched on the couch. "It's made me realize how much I think of you, Tony."

She opened tired eyes, dark in her pale face.

"I rather thought you did realize that."

"Ah, well," Barney said, in a voice that was fairly reproachful, "you know how I feel."

Tony was silent. After a while he added, lightly yet determinedly: "Some day you're going to be real nice to me, you know, Tony."

"Well—" she said, not hearing his words, hearing only something wearisome and distracting. If he would stop talking, in that mealy, kind, superior voice—

The clock struck nine. Barney edged his chair close to her couch.

"Did it make you feel faint?"

"Giddy, for a minute." Against her inner vision she saw again Larry's brown coat and its comforting shoulder; white sky and brown grass, gray crawling sea; she heard that voice crying out to her: "Tony, my darling, my darling—"

She came back to her senses, and to the quiet living room.

"There's the telephone. Shall I answer it?" said Barney.

"If you would. It's probably for Cliff."

Barney spoke next from the hall. "She says she didn't ring."

"Oh, then it's the door bell. They sound alike at night, we don't know why. See who it is, will you?"

The room turned over; settled; Tony felt her heart begin to pump steadily, heavily; she raised her blue eyes to the door. It was Larry Bellamy's voice in the hall. His step. His smile looking down at her.

"Well—all knocked out, eh? Since I found my way here today, tonight on my way home I thought I'd look in and see how it was going."

Tony, not rising, stretched up a brown hand. There were introductions. Then Larry sat down beside the fire, and Barney took the other chair, and the couch completed the fireside circle.

"Tony's told you we had a nasty spill this morning?"

"It was a close call."

"The meanest I ever had, I blame myself. We were going at a pretty good clip."

"We weren't going over forty-five, I should think," Tony offered.

The two men talked together. There was but one lighted lamp in the room, but the fire blazed up bravely. Tony lay looking from one speaker to the other; she had little to say. Her eyes roved and always came back to the brown earnest face of the man who was sitting there talking to Barney. Aristocratic and forceful that was Larry's face; Tony felt that she could watch it forever and never tire of its moulding, its expression—

denly amused or suddenly serious, its kindly smile.

Brenda and Alvin and Cliff came in while they were talking, and they made the circle bigger. Brenda was delighted to present Alvin; in the soft lamplight and firelight they all talked together. Cliff's deep laugh rang out, and Barney grew animated and argumentative; presently Tony heard her aunt's little dry double cough behind the closed bedroom door and held up a warning hand.

"Yes, I heard it, too," Brenda murmured. "My aunt," she explained; "we're keeping her awake."

Larry and Barney at once got up to go. "By the way," Larry said, in parting, "here's a bit of news that you can quote as much as you like."

"Oh, don't!" Tony begged, flushing.

"The papers are all going to have it, so don't worry," Larry said. "I am now the business and financial editor of the Call."

"Of the Call?"

"Yes'm. I had dinner with Arnoldson tonight. We threshed it all out, he had his lawyer there, and I had mine, and we're signed up. I sent Ruth a long wire."

"We thought it was the Examiner," Brenda told him, with her eyes shining.

"No, we couldn't come to terms."

"Thanks to me," Tony said, suddenly scarlet. Larry looked at her speculatively.

"Well, maybe. But anyhow, this is a much better thing for me. I'm to be an associate editor, and confer with Arnoldson about pretty nearly everything. So, mademoiselle, I'll be seeing you in the city room one of these days."

"Good-night, boss!" Tony said meekly.

Cliff walked down to the street with them; Brenda and Tony had hardly reached the closing of the hall door when they began hastily putting the sitting room to rights, making up Cliff's bed on the couch, opening windows.

"Tony, are you dead? You've had a terrific day. Starting from Santa Barbara this morning in the dark—"

"No-o-o," Tony said, in a voice through which bells rang. "I feel perfectly wonderful!"

CHAPTER XV

THE next day there was confusion and excitement in the office; nobody could talk of anything but the change, and Tony received due respect as a close friend of the new associate editor.

"Is he nice?"

"Mr. Bellamy? He's charming."

"They say Danielson's frantic."

"Fitch doesn't look any too gay."

Mr. Fitch, whatever his feelings, was not in evidence, but Bess Cutler was. Fat and soft and pathetic, with a lace hat and much too much

When they had gone she sat on, working, telephoning, thinking. These editorial pets who were spasmodically featured for a column of this or that were a sorry crew.

Presently Mr. Arnoldson came in, and with him, very tall and square-shouldered, and smiling his own characteristic smile, was Larry. The editor-in-chief introduced him to Greeny, the two men knew each other anyway, and shook hands heartily, and then Greeny took him about the office, stopping at the desks, or at the knots of men who gathered in his way. Larry gave Tony a special smile. "Hello, Tony," he said.

"Does it mean you'll see much of him?" Brenda asked that night.

"Not necessarily. His office is upstairs, and he'll be frightfully busy getting to know the ropes. Besides, I'm not really there much, except Thursdays," Tony answered.

Once he was in the city office and nodded at her, and once he was talking hard with Mr. Arnoldson and some other man, going down in the elevator when she got in, and then he naturally only lifted his hat with an abstracted smile of greeting. That was all in the first two weeks of his tenancy of the imposing upstairs office that had his name on the door. Then one Wednesday afternoon she found a note on her desk; just one of the usual carelessly penciled office notes: "Ruth gets back today; wants you to come up and dine with her tonight."

It was dated "Tuesday," and signed "L. B." Tony twisted it in her fingers for a moment and then

"Mr. Bellamy? He's charming."

rouge accentuating the wrinkled bagginess of her face and the false gold of her hair, she went from desk to desk, trying to seem a part of the city room again.

"Did—did Frank say anything about my doing some work for him next month, Tony?" she presently asked.

"No, he didn't, Bess. He may have to Greeny."

"I was going up to Tahoe. But now I'm not, and I'd have time for space and detail again," Bess murmured carelessly. "You ask Greeny, will you?"

"I surely will."

Tony heard her telling Vince in a low tone that she regretted the scene she had created in the office a few days before. A friend had sent her down some "grapa" from Sonora, and like a fool she had taken some on that hot, hot day. "Frank and I never stay mad very long; we're too old friends," Bess said uneasily. From her tone Tony knew that at all events they were not yet reconciled after the last sensational break.

Mae Ethyl Muzzy was virtuously indignant at Bess's lack of pride in coming into the office at all.

"My gracious," she whispered to Tony. "He's done with her—I mean she let herself in for it, didn't she?—and he's done with her, and what of it? Mrs. Fitch was saying on Saturday night—"

"Oh, you met Mrs. Fitch?"

"My mother and I went over and had dinner with them on Saturday night."

"Oh?"

"He wants me to do articles about all the country clubs," Mae went on. "It ought to be quite a feature. I was just telling Van and Joe Burke about it, and they say he'll help me do it. They want to run my picture up at the top of the article."

"Marvelous!" Tony commented. In her soul she said: "Well, if it wouldn't make you sick!" Aloud she asked, "What are you getting now, Mae?"

"Fifty."

Tony raised her eyebrows politely; she herself was getting thirty dollars a week.

"New associate editor, Greeny?"

Tony said smilingly, as the city editor came up to her desk.

"Seems so. Pip, too, from what I hear," Greeny said, with a jerk of his head toward Mr. Arnoldson's office upstairs. "Say, Bessie, I want to speak to you a minute," he added.

He and the late editor of the "Bessie Saw It" column withdrew to a quiet corner of the office, and Tony, covertly watching, as they all were, saw that whatever he was saying angered and mortified his companion dangerously.

"Tony, come over here a minute!" the harassed Greeny presently called. "Here's the thing," he explained in a confidential undertone. "Bess here—you know how we all feel about her—she's one of us, she belongs here; that's all right. But Frank—Frank Fitch, see?—he's trying to land something good for her, and he thinks he has landed something good for her, and until he does he thinks it'd be smarter of her not to come in, see?"

"You mean that Frank Fitch don't dare come in here while I'm here, and for good reason?" Bessie began ominously. "Well, you're right. I've got something to say to Frank Fitch—"

"Listen, Bess," Tony interrupted. "Will you just listen to me, and then you can say anything you like. You're not going to get anywhere with Frank Fitch this way. You know that; you only make him mad. Now, you clear out, and some day this week Greeny'll telephone you to come down; we'll pick a time when he's in a good humor, won't we, Greeny?"

"Bet your life!" Greenwood said fervently. For Bess was obviously softening. Encouraged, Tony recommenced with fresh zeal.

"Yes, but I can't walk out now," Bess objected sullenly after a while; "they all know I came down here to see Frank."

"Well, then, I'll tell you what you do," said the resourceful Tony. "You and Greeny and I have been talking about new Sunday articles, see? Greeny, you tell Bess now, so that they'll all hear, that she better go into the Sunday room with you and see David. And I'll tell 'em out here, you've got a new idea to work up. Good luck, Bess!" she ended loudly, going back to her desk.

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telephoned to the office of the business manager to ask if Miss Taft could see Mr. Bellamy. Yes, Miss Taft was pleased to come right up. Her heart was beating hard as she went upstairs.

"Tony, you look magnificent yourself!"

"I am. Brenda was married at noon today, you know."

"Sure enough! Ruth wired, I think."

"But how grand you look!"

"I am beautiful, I think," Tony said complacently. Her dark blue coat was embellished by an immaculate and delicate frill of white; gardenias were on her shoulder, and one gardenia was pressed against the brim of her dark-blue hat. "I've never been so grand," she observed.

"Brenda was lovely, too, and her beau-papa gave us a noon breakfast at the Fairmont. Then Aunt Meg and Aunt Sally went off to weep together, and the Atwaters got into their Buick and started for Monterey, and I came down to break the back of my Thursday stuff and found this."

She displayed his note.

"I'm terribly sorry, Larry, will you tell Ruth? I went home early yesterday, on account of wedding excitement, and didn't find this until just this minute."

"I'll tell her, and you telephone in the morning, and cook up something between you," Larry glanced at a paper on his desk.

His tone was somehow horribly disappointing, horribly hurtful. Tony felt the chill of death at her heart. That kind, puzzled look—

"What's—what's the matter?" she faltered, as he did not speak.

"Is anything?" Larry asked. But she saw the dull red come up under his skin, and she heard the artificial note in the voice he tried to make simple and surprised.

"Well," Tony said thickly, "that's what I'm asking you."

Larry took off his glasses; wiped them; put them on again.

"Then I say that nothing is the matter," he said; and after a moment, as she did not speak, "Sit down, Tony. Perhaps there's something we ought to say, something I ought to say about all this."

She sat down, looking at him expectantly, with her blue eyes heavy with shadows, and her lips trembling. Then suddenly she put her head down on her arm childishly and burst into tears.

"I'm m-m-miserable, Larry!" she sobbed.

The burst of tears ended almost as suddenly as it had begun. Tony felt ashamed of herself, and, what was worse, felt that the situation had suddenly gone flat.

Sniffling and gulping, not looking at him, she fumbled for her handkerchief, blew her nose, and wiped her eyes.

"I don't know why I did that," she apologized, swallowing.

Larry was sitting facing her, his big hands on the arms of his chair. The expression of his face was completely non-committal; his fine gray eyes were narrowed and fixed on space. Tony's heart sank as she looked at him; he was not going to help her out.

"You knew I felt that way," she said sullenly.

The girl had a desperate sudden feeling of suffocation; a desperate need to awaken, to be away from here—somewhere else, somewhere alone in the dark.

"However, if you don't understand me, Larry—" she began, with broken dignity. And with hands that trembled she gathered up her bag, and the new soft white gloves.

"If I did," Larry said suddenly. "Then what?"

For a second she stared at him, pale. Then dully, hopelessly she looked away.

"I don't know," she said.

"Exactly," Larry added briefly. There was silence again.

"Don't think I'm glad about it," Tony said, standing up. And confusedly, as he made no comment, she added, slowly, "I had no idea of—of saying all this to you—"

After a pause he said, somewhat unnaturally, in a careless everyday voice: "Oh, that doesn't do any harm."

Tony was sitting on the soft new white gloves, her bag caught up tightly under her arm.

"And you'll give my message to Ruth?" she said, trying for an ordinary tone.

"I will indeed."

"I'll telephone her and make a tea date," Tony walked to the door, looked back, nodded a good-by, and went out, closing the door carefully behind her.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Hiking Fish

Fish that climb trees are not so rare as fish that go on hiking expeditions. In the latter class, Anabas Testudineus, a 4-inch member of the perch genus, stands out rather walks, supreme. Equipped by nature with a pair of still-like pectoral fins, he is able to propel himself over the ground at a fair speed. But for some curious reason he only "hikes" when the earth is soft and moist. In India, the country of his origin, his expeditions from pond to pond take place either after a rain or at dawn while the dew remains. Though far from a beauty prize winner, the anabas, handicapped by a blunt nose and brassy body, is eagerly sought by pet dealers and collectors throughout the country.—Tit-Bits Magazine.

ROULRY

WATCH WEIGHT OF PULLETS FIRST YEAR

Frequent Checks Should Be Made of Progress.

By C. O. Dossin, Poultry Department, Pennsylvania State College, WNU Service.

Pullets should gain in weight during the first laying year. Some poultrymen make a practice of marking a few pullets and then weighing these same birds every week or two through the fall months to keep a check on the birds' weight. Others just catch a few of the birds occasionally and handle them for weight and amount of flesh on the breast-bone.

If one has occasion to go into the hen house at night after the birds are on the perches, that is also a good time to check on the birds' weight and condition. Another good time to note the amount of flesh on the breast is while removing the eggs from underneath the pullets in the nests.

If the pullets lose weight, there is a good possibility of their going into a molt. To maintain body weight or to increase it, feed more to the birds. Give all the scratch feed the birds will eat at night and about one-half that amount in the morning. Keep dry mash before the birds at all times. Filling the feeders with fresh mash each day will encourage greater mash intake than when the feeders are filled once or twice a week. Stirring up the mash in the feeders occasionally also helps.

The use of lights in the hen house to lengthen the working day of the birds will increase feed intake. A 13 or 14-hour day will meet the requirements of the average flock.

Two Principal Methods of Finishing Poultry

There are two principal methods of finishing poultry—pen-feeding and crate feeding. The former method is generally used for turkeys and waterfowl, the latter for chickens of all ages. Some feeders follow the practice of pen-feeding for a couple of weeks and then "finish off" in crates. Batteries are commonly used in intensive plants, but for ordinary farm use crates are equally satisfactory and are inexpensive. The quarters where the birds are to be "finished" should be dry, cool and well ventilated, and the birds should have quiet and freedom from excitement.

The general purpose or heavy-weight breeds are best suited for crate feeding and best results can be expected only where strong, vigorous, sturdy type birds are used. Before starting the finishing period, the birds should be dusted with flowers of sulphur or some other suitable preparation to insure their freedom from lice.

Geese Are Profitable

Abundant pasture of a sort that is tender and remains green for a long period is the most economical basis for the raising of geese. A stream or pond, or even tanks of water may serve for the aquatic needs of the birds, and shelter may be reduced to a minimum. In the South noise is required and in the North a simple shed open to the south is sufficient. Geese can be raised successfully and profitably in all parts of the United States, but are more abundant in the Middle West.

Artificial Breeding

Simplified methods for artificial breeding of poultry, which in tests produced higher fertility than natural mating, have been developed by poultry scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture. A 97 per cent fertility of eggs was obtained by these new methods as compared with an average of 85 per cent in the natural matings at the National Agricultural Research center, Beltsville, Md. Ordinarily, poultrymen provide a male for each 10 or 15 birds in their flocks.

Feeding for Production

Many poultrymen are getting higher production by feeding only a small amount of grain in the morning and the remainder at night. The morning grain is fed in a clean litter from 4 to 6 inches deep and consists of about one pound of grain for each 100 hens. The afternoon feeding is put in troughs. The practice of feeding grain at different intervals of the day, especially during the winter months, increases the activity of the birds and overcomes idleness.

"Fresh" Mash

A more than averagely successful poultryman who runs his business, makes a point of walking through his poultry houses several times daily. As he goes through, he runs his hand along through the mash hopper and stirs up the feed. Which is good hen psychology. This poultryman recognizes that birds are curious and will eat considerably more mash if it is stirred up frequently. Stale mash is a fine thing to hold back egg production, tests have shown.

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FALLING HAIR DANDRUFF—BALD SPOTS?

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MOTHER'S DAY

Let us not forget, this year—next Sunday is Mother's Day.

Flowers, a gift or a letter will do, or perhaps only a card if that's all you can manage. What it is does not matter, but what it means to her to know you remembered.

Sunday a California mother will speak to the nation by radio. She is Mrs. Frances E. Smith, and was chosen after a nation-wide search, as the representative American mother for 1936.

She will speak not for herself, but as the symbol of all that is motherhood—all the joys and ecstasies, the suffering and sacrifice of bestowing and shaping human life. How inadequate just a day each year is for the rest of us to acknowledge our debt!

But the spirit of this day is not one to be caught in words. Have you ever watched a mother's eyes as she tucked her child into bed at night? Have you seen a mother plead in court for an erring son? A mother ignored, forgotten, even abused by those who grew up without ever understanding—have you seen her smile and forgive, not blaming them?

Then you know.

And you understand why we ought not to forget, this year, that next Sunday is Mother's Day.

BIG TRUCKS SHORTEN LIFE OF NEVADA HIGHWAYS

The state highway department has been looking into the matter of trucks.

One truck and trailer recently passed through Las Vegas weighing 23 tons—and the outfit was empty. A loaded truck and trailer was weighed in at 43 tons. These are not maximum weights which pass over Nevada roads. Some truck-trailer combinations, with loads, will reach 60 tons.

Your passenger car has little or no effect on the highways, but these enormous trucks, which are increasing both in number and weight, pound the life out of the roads. If truck operators are to be allowed to expand the size of vehicles without effective restriction and to increase the number of machines they put on the road, something will have to be done. Unless they are restricted, new highways must be built which will hold up under such traffic, and they cost money. The trucks pay a relatively small proportion of the cost of highway construction, but the roads will have to be built to withstand their hammering or a limit will have to be placed on their weight.

The highway department is to be congratulated for its survey of the truck menace. —Nevada State Journal.

LET THERE BE LIGHT!

As we move toward the November of an election year, people are beginning again to talk of the liquor control situation in California. And at last, it seems, we will get a chance to vote on a constitutional amendment that really strikes at the heart of the problem.

For the first time it is proposed to throw the bright glare of publicity on matters that have always moved too much in the dark. Besides divorcing the board of equalization from liquor, setting up a new alcoholic beverage commission, and giving localities greater voice in control, the amendment requires publication in newspapers of all applications for liquor licenses, so that everyone may know who seeks to sell, and where and when and why.

Prohibition days saw the secretive attitude at its worst. Callow youths slipped guiltily in and out of dimly-lighted speakeasys. Gangsters built whole underworlds on profits from bootleg. Behind locked doors with blinds drawn, men gulped raw, illegal stuff.

This heritage of secrecy, hanging over from prohibition days, has been the bane of all liquor control attempts since repeal. And the new amendment proposes to drag things out into the light with this clause:

"No retail alcoholic beverage license shall be issued for any specific location by the alcoholic beverage commission until notice of application therefor has been published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, city and county or city wherein the applicant proposes to engage in such business."

After all these years, it begins to look as though California has hit upon the one most neglected necessity, namely—

Let there be light!

THE SEAT OF SAFETY

There is one child who won't dash carelessly into the street again soon.

He did it the other day, darting recklessly in front of a woman's car. She slammed on the brakes, stopped within inches of him, got out of her car, spanked him soundly, climbed back in and drove away.

Now this suggests a possible method of going directly to the seat of the traffic safety problem. Chief causes of highway accidents in California, the statisticians tell us, are speed and recklessness, drunken driving and traffic congestion due to commercial use of the highways. For all but the last named cause this woman may have suggested a cure.

How about public spankings—the good old-fashioned kind with flat of the hand or even a hairbrush—for reckless or drunken drivers. True, some of them are large men and would offer considerable resistance.

But some of our husky traffic patrolmen could do the job well enough. And you can bet that many of them would like to.

REMEMBER THE CRISIS?

How easily men forget!

It was spring in 1933, and near panic gripped California taxpayers. Heavy property and land taxes were simply too much. Delinquencies mounted. Many were losing their homes and farms. A tax strike threatened.

What to do? The board of equalization had an answer. It was their Riley-Stewart tax relief plan. Quickly a special election was called for June. People jammed the polls to put through the measure by an overwhelming majority of 300,000. How this saved the day is an old story—how it lightened unbearable taxes on land and provided permanent blocks in the constitution against the recurrence of the nearly disastrous situation.

But there is reason today to remember this old story, now that the off-rejected single tax proposal has popped up again thinly disguised as sales tax repeal. It would knock out constitutional limits to land taxes, ultimately putting the entire state load on land; it would open the way for a crisis to make the one of 1933 seem merely a picnic.

The board of equalization has an answer here, too, which is "no" to the single tax. It is just another worry for this overworked body which, besides all its tax duties, is still saddled with the thankless task of liquor control and will be until a constitutional amendment in November removes the job to a new commission. But the board wants no more taxation messes such as the one they straightened out three years ago, and such as the single tax would make possible again. Nor do any of us.

Let's remember the crisis of '33!

PETER VOISS WEEPS

Peter Voiss, the picturesque old prospector who shot a man dead for taking his picture, sits disconsolately weeping in confinement, worrying over the fate of his best friends, his burros, and longing to be in the open rough country again, plodding along beside his prehistoric cart.

But the state could do no less than shut him away from a civilization with which he was tragically out of harmony. It is as though a veteran prospector of '49 had stepped suddenly into the swirl of modern life, into perplexity and bewilderment. It is a startling reminder of how far we have advanced.

Picturesqueness is lost, perhaps, as the wheel of progress rolls on to replace it with efficiency. The horse and buggy had to give way to the motor car. Candles and kerosene lamps gave way to unromantic electric lights. The old food vendor who sold bread or milk or vegetables from a horse-drawn cart in the street has given way to multiple-unit food distributing organizations that must feed millions quickly and efficiently. The old cobbler who tediously fashioned shoes in his home has given way to the modern, thousand-a-day shoe factory.

This is our destiny, and though we mourn loss of the picturesque, perhaps our guiding star knows best. Efficiency brings fuller lives to great masses of people, bringing within their means shoes and food and autos they could never before afford. Even those who produced in the old way and feel at first that progress hurts them, soon become adjusted to the modern way and share its benefits with all civilization.

Tragic is the death of the guiltless man Peter Voiss shot. And Voiss himself is a pitiful misfit. But we may rejoice that we have advanced so far from the day he represents.

ON THE BRIGHT SIDE

There were two bits of exceptionally good news in a report of the federal housing administration coming out of Washington last week. One was that a building boom of major proportions is sweeping the country. The other was that California is leading this boom.

Volume of residential building in 17 California cities rose from \$1,965,654 in March '35, to \$5,395,219 last March, or an increase of 274 per cent over the period of a year. No other state approached that gain.

Now this is more than just another evidence of California's favored position on the royal road to recovery. When people start building homes, in big volume, then things begin to really move. It is a sign of recovery at the core.

Probably this building increase has much to do with the good news character of the chamber of commerce's report the other day on industrial conditions in California during this year's first quarter. This showed an employment gain of two and a half per cent from February to March, and a swifter upswing through April. It placed payrolls at more than 11 per cent better than in the first quarter of last year.

There is of course nothing to be gained by being a professional optimist, and unquestionably there is still much to be desired in the whole economic picture today. But it does a man good to look at the bright side of things once in a while.

MORE MILK, BUTTER AND COWS

Figures recently issued by the National Dairy council show the tremendous potentialities for expansion of the dairy industry.

If milk consumption increased to an average of four quarts a day for a family of five—the consumption advocated by dietetic authorities—65,000,000,000 more pounds of milk would have to be produced annually. This in turn would require an increase of 15,000,000 head of dairy cattle.

Other health authorities say there should be a 50 per cent increase in butter consumption. Should that occur, 24,000,000,000 more pounds of milk would be needed, the product of 5,000,000 cows.

The dairy cooperatives are working continually to educate the public in the wise and adequate use of milk products. That work is gradually producing results—and it is directly in the interest of both consumer and producer.

COUNTRY WOMAN'S CLUB MEETING MON. (Continued from Page 1)

She explained how the group became enthused with the purpose of having a share in the community room and for two years have worked toward that end, and now were happy to see their dream a reality.

Mrs. H. C. Smith accepted the gift on behalf of the members, and of Mrs. C. H. Whitman, who took the first steps in organizing the group and was deeply interested in its success.

During the intermission between meetings the club was entertained by the Girls' Glee Club of the Campbell Union High School, with C. P. Klassen director, and Barbara Van Every accompanist. The first number was "The Lilac Tree" and the other two were in honor of Mothers Day which is next Sunday. They were "Wonderful Mother of Mine" and "To My Mother," translated from the German.

The second session was opened with the reading by the president of "A Meditation," by Annie Little Barry.

The reports of the officers and committee chairmen showed a year of outstanding programs and delightful social events, with a very satisfactory showing financially.

A history of the club which Mrs. H. C. Smith had been asked to prepare for the files of the county federation last January was read at the request of the directors.

A ballot was cast by the secretary for the names presented by the nominating committee for the board of directors for the year 1936-37, and they elected officers as follows: Mrs. Ralph H. Hyde, president; Mrs. Freeman L. Howes, vice president; Mrs. Wyland R. Morgan, secretary; Miss Jessie L. Lewis, treasurer, and Mrs. Guy E. Farley, director-at-large.

In closing the meeting the president read a short poem, "What Is Success?" from Progress Magazine. A variety of flowers had been arranged by the directors who were the committee for the day, one jar of mammoth delphiniums in several shades, from the garden of Mrs. Louis Shelley attracting special attention.

Marionette Show To Play Here 22nd

The Myriam Toles Marionettes will give a performance in Campbell on Friday, May 22, at 8 o'clock in the grammar school auditorium. The marionette show includes all the features of the theater, acting, stagecraft, costuming, lighting, music, designing and mechanics.

Children as well as adults are especially interested in the origin and operation of marionettes. The distinction between marionettes and puppets is that the marionette is manipulated by strings from above while the puppet is worked from below, being made hollow and fitted over the hands of the operator. The average marionette is animated by nine strings, but the trick marionettes have any additional number of strings that may be required to produce a particular action.

The earliest known marionettes were found in the ancient Egyptian tombs. They were little figures carved from wood and ivory, wired so the limbs could be made to move. From Egypt the marionettes journeyed to the Orient and were popular in Java, China, Japan and India. In India the people believed that the puppets lived with the gods long before they came down to this world. In China, Japan, Persia, and Greece they played an important part in the religious worship. Then they came to Italy where they were used in the Christian churches to portray the stories of the Bible.

The name marionette, meaning "little Mary," grew out of the use of these little figures in dramatizing the Bible stories.

The performance in Campbell will be under the auspices of the Congregational Women's guild.

AID CONVENTION

Rev. and Mrs. Edwin Bowling accompanied a party of ladies of the local Methodist Aid society to Palo Alto yesterday to attend the San Francisco district Ladies Aid convention. Others of the party were Mesdames J. D. Blaine, D. H. Cramer, Charles Byrnes, A. D. Rice, H. Wightman, William Mee and Rose Hanger.

POSTPONE MEETING

Marion Cottle and family have moved into the T. A. Cutting house on North Central avenue. Mrs. Cottle will be remembered as Miss Florence Wade who formerly lived here with her parents.

Terms of School Trustees Expire

The terms of Mrs. Jessie Shelley and Joseph A. Conner of the

high school board expire this year. Those of W. R. Coupland and J. B. Collins of the grammar school board also expire this year.

School Supplies At Smith's

Camera Angles in the Late News



HE FOLLOWS HIS IDEALS

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., son of the powerful financier, who has taken up writing as a career rather than follow his father's footsteps. His latest literary composition is a stirring novel "Rich Man's Son".



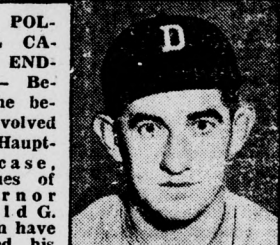
SEEKS A NEW OUTLET FOR HIS TALENT

The current Movie Mirror magazine reports Leslie Howard, stage and screen star, will soon retire to England where he will try his hand at producing and writing his own plays—an ambition he has always cherished.



HIS POLITICAL CAREER ENDED?

Because he became involved in the Hauptmann case, colleagues of Governor Harold G. Hoffman have predicted his political downfall.



PICKED TO REPEAT

In a poll taken by Jerry D. Lewis for Liberty magazine, more than 100 sports writers have predicted Mickey Cochrane's victory in the American League pennant this year. The St. Louis Cardinals were picked as logical winners in the National League.

Unfaithful Wife—Untrue to her husband, a woman without a conscience, a home-wrecker. In real life she's unmarried but on the Court of Human Relations program (NBC network every Friday at 9:30 P. M.) she thrills her audience with her portrayal of the irresistible female.

FIELD'S STORE

THURS., FRI. and SAT. SPECIALS

- Briardale Golden Bantam Corn, No. 2's, 2 for 27c
- Briardale Mayonnaise, pt. 25c; qt. 45c
- C E R T O , 8-oz. bottle 21c
- Del Monte Early Garden Peas, No. 2's, 2 for 29c
- Briardale Fancy Yellow Wax Beans, No. 2 15c
- CRISCO, 1-lb. can 21c; 3-lb. can 57c
- OXYDOL, pkg. 20c
- Maxwell House Coffee, 2 1-lb. cans 56c
- Briardale Bathroom Tissue, 3 rolls 23c
- Briardale White Meat Tuna, 1/4's 13c; 1/2's 19c
- Shredded Wheat, 2 pkgs. 23c
- BISQUICK, large pkg. 28c
- Fontana Paste, 3 pkgs. 23c
- FULL VALUE Toilet Tissue, 6 for 23c
- STOP SPOT Handy Cleaner 47c
- Superba Chicken Ravioli, 8-oz. 10c
- Superba Mushroom Gravy, 8-oz. can 10c
- Westlake Peaches, No. 2 1/2's, 2 for 29c

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The FARMERS CORNER

by RALPH H. TAYLOR

Executive Secretary
Agricultural Council
of California

Turning the corner, American agriculture is finally making headway on the job of paying off farm debt delinquencies which accumulated during the depression.

For the first time, current payments on farm loans are forging ahead of current maturities.

The demand for emergency refinancing of farm debts is rapidly decreasing.

And the demand for loans to finance the purchase of new farms is rapidly increasing.

Such, in brief, is the "better business" report handed down by the farm credit administration as the farmer turns the soil for a new season.

"While the emergency refinancing of farm debts has decreased rapidly with the improvement in farm conditions," reports the federal agency, "the demand for real estate mortgage loans to finance the purchase of farms has increased noticeably."

"The land banks and the land bank commissioners are now receiving applications from prospective farm purchasers at the rate of about 2,000 a month. The move toward farm ownership was encouraged considerably by provisions of the farm credit act of 1935 which provided that commissioner's loans—used hitherto for refinancing—could also be made to finance the purchase of farms in amounts up to 75 per cent of the value."

W. I. Myers, governor of the farm credit administration, also singles out as a healthy sign "The heavy demand for production credit association loans, indicating that the time is approaching when hundreds of millions of dollars of merchant credit and time purchases obtained by farmers each year will be shifted to cash financing through production credit associations, banks, and other institutions equipped to handle farmers' short-term needs on a business basis at a reasonable cost."

Of greatest fundamental importance to agriculture, because it reflects the determination of the farmer to liquidate his debts and reach out for solid ground, is Governor Myers' report that farmers repaid \$43,000,000 to the federal land banks last year—a larger amount than the regular principal amortization on all outstanding land bank loans.

Under provisions of the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933, principal payments were not required on most land bank loans, Governor Myers points out, but "many farmers elected to make regular amortization payments, while others made special payments and payments in full."

If regular payments had been required, they would have totaled \$40,900,000. The payments actually made, without government demand or compulsion, amounted to \$43,000,000!

"In addition to a healthy principal payment record," comments the report, "interest payments on federal land bank loans have shown steady improvement."

"These facts indicate that the economic improvement in agriculture during the past three years has been material. While improvement has been irregular and variable between regions, there has been a substantial improvement everywhere."

"Conditions have not yet returned to normal, but a large proportion of American farmers are making progress and will work out their financial difficulties."

Governor Myers' wholehearted support of the fundamentally sound fiscal policy of keeping this farmers' bank out of politics, and in avoiding the pitfalls of government subsidy by requiring that it be self-supporting, has been one of the most important facts in the success of his administration. It is also a guarantee of continued worthwhile service to agriculture.

Cover Crop Worth \$2 per Acre, Cash

Frank Abernathy, president of the farm bureau, received word yesterday that farmers of this county will receive \$2 per acre for their cover crops as provided by the soil conservation act.

Abernathy had written Secretary of Agriculture Wallace ask-

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

BY WILLIS GREEN

This year's senior vaudeville will be presented in the grammar school auditorium May 15, one week from tomorrow night. Talented groups from the high school student body will be featured in the show along with the senior numbers.

At yesterday's senior meeting it was voted that a public address system with good tonal qualities be obtained to make the show audible in all parts of the auditorium.

Class advisors, Miss Boesch, Miss Gardner and Mr. Cramer, along with the senior student director, Vincent Fisci, are bending every effort to make the performance a top-notch show.

Miss Eleanor J. Corbett organized the Art Honor society yesterday noon with charter members Donna Cooper, Alba Greco, Willis Green, Elizabeth Hemmy, Jean Hemmy, Lena Orlando, Donald York, Helene Yuki and Stanley Shelley in attendance. Miss Corbett officiated at the initiation of members and officers were elected. Alba Greco is president, Jean Hemmy is vice president, and Donna Cooper is secretary-treasurer.

To be eligible for membership in the society one must earn seven points according to grades, an A being worth 3 points and a B being worth 1.

Mr. Klassen led a group of 14 girls accompanied by Barbara Van Every in a recital at the Country Woman's club meeting in Community hall Monday.

Members of the local chapter of the California Scholarship federation are taking an excursion to San Francisco today under the leadership of Miss E. Reader, advisor of the group.

Home room meetings were held Wednesday instead of Thursday as usual, to encourage instructive class excursions of the type taken by the C. S. F.

Billie Wasson and Alice Modry gave talks on manners during the freshman class meeting today. Wilbur Morton spoke on school citizenship and Liberata Rescigno gave a talk on street manner at the last meeting held recently.

Civil Service Com. Warns Against Misleading Info.

Washington, D. C., May 6.—The United States Civil Service commission has sent a notice to post offices, warning that misleading information is being given the public by representatives of some of the correspondence schools which sell "civil service" courses.

For a long time the commission has been receiving complaints from different parts of the country which indicate that opportunities for obtaining federal employment have been greatly exaggerated.

It was made clear that no school has any connection whatever with the civil service commission or with any other branch of the government, and also that the commission has no agents who solicit applications for civil service positions or who sell "civil service" courses.

No school can "guarantee" government employment and none is given information regarding examinations, or any other information, which is not available to the general public. The commission stated that it does not recommend any school, and explained that it is necessary for anyone to take a course with a so-called civil service school in order to compete in a civil service examination.

A special point was made of the fact that information concerning examinations may be obtained at any time, without cost, from the secretary of the civil service board at any first or second class post office or from the commission's office in Washington, D. C.

Dormitory students at Columbia university have been ordered to get rid of their pets. Evidently academic freedom does not extend to all dumb animals.

ing that at least the cost of cover crop seed be rebated to growers, which ranges from \$2 to \$5 per acre.

P. T. Meyers, in charge of this fund, will set up offices in the San Jose post office within a few days.

Calif. Missions

Mission San Gabriel Arcangel
Sept. 8, 1771

Responding to a petition from Father Junipero Serra, Viceroy Carlos Francisco de Croix in the fall of 1770 sent from his Mexican headquarters permission to establish in California the fourth of the Franciscan missions. The new station was to be under the patronage of St. Gabriel, the archangel, and Father Serra and Capt. Pedro Fages, the military commander, decided to locate it near the Rio de Nombre de Jesus de los Temblores (River of Earthquakes), a name given to the Rio de Santa Ana when the Portola expedition of 1769 camped upon the banks of that stream.

This mission, founded on Sept. 8, 1771, and named San Gabriel Arcangel, was near a site that later became the city of Los Angeles, and was to be one of five situated about one day's travel apart north from San Diego.

Two padres, Father Pedro Benito Cambon and Father Angel Somera, were chosen to build the new mission, later known as "Pride of the Missions," and on Aug. 6, 1771, with a guard of ten soldiers, these two marched out of San Diego. In view of the tragic events that came to pass at San Gabriel, due to mistreatment of the Indians by brutal Spanish soldiers, it is interesting to read Father Francisco Palou's account of the founding of the mission as given by Fr. Zephyrin Engelhardt, historian of California missions.

"They traveled toward the north," says Father Palou, speaking of the priests and their military escort, "on the road taken by the expedition of 1769. After marching about 40 leagues, they arrived at the Rio de los Temblores. Just as they were deliberating about the choice of a site, a great multitude of savages, armed and headed by two chiefs, appeared and with frightful yells attempted to prevent the founding of the mission."

"Fearing that a battle might ensue and that some might be killed, one of the fathers produced a canvas picture of Our Lady of Sorrows and put in it view of the savages. No sooner had he done this than all, overcome by the sight of the beautiful image, threw down their bows and arrows. The two chiefs quickly ran up to lay at the feet of the Sovereign Queen as tokens of their greatest esteem the beads they wore on the neck. By the same action they manifested their desire to be at peace with us. They called upon all the neighboring rancherias who in large numbers flocked together, men and women and children, and came to see the Most Holy Virgin. They also brought seeds, which they left at the feet of the Most Holy Lady, imagining that she would eat like the rest."

Father Palou records that "the sight of the image of our lady transformed the savages around Mission San Gabriel so that they made frequent visits to the fathers" and, following the first holy mass celebrated under the shelter of boughs on Sept. 8, assisted the padres in building a chapel, buildings and stockade.

With such an auspicious beginning toward mutual understanding it is a pity that the very soldiers sent to assist the priests should have been the ones to undo the good work done by the missionaries. Just when the Indians were going in large numbers to Mission San Gabriel, one of the soldiers outraged the wife of one of the chiefs, and, in an ensuing clash between the natives and armed guards, the chief was killed. For a long time the Indians remained away from the fathers and it was not until the offending soldier was transferred to Monterey that their confidence in the padres was restored.

This incident, Father Engelhardt claims, delayed the founding of Mission San Buenaventura for 12 years, Commander Fages fearing to send any soldiers from San Gabriel north to assist in establishing another missionary station.

Visiting San Gabriel in September, 1772, Father Serra was delighted to find that a number of Indian children had been baptized, including the small son of the slain chief, but excesses being committed by the soldiers against the natives caused Junipero personally to complain to the viceroy of Mexico, with the result that the military commander of California was specifically ordered to cease all interference with the padres and their neophytes.

Routine of San Gabriel was interrupted on March 22, 1774, by

the arrival of Capt. Juan Bautista Anza and the weary and hungry members of his expedition who, after many hardships, had found their way from Sonora, Mexico, to the mission in carrying out instructions to locate a route from Sonora to Monterey. They crossed the Sierra through San Jacinto pass. Discovery of this overland way led Viceroy Bucareli the following year to send out a new expedition from Sonora whose purpose was to found a presidio, mission and colony at San Francisco.

For two years Mission San Gabriel occupied itself more or less serenely with its spiritual and temporal work and then in 1776 the establishment was removed to its present location and construction of new buildings undertaken. In 1796 the small chapel was replaced with a larger church which, in turn, in 1800 was superseded by the existing building of stone, mortar and brick. In that year there were 1,078 neophytes at the missions, 1,953 had been baptized, 869 had been buried and 396 couples married.

In 1776 Father Serra stopped at the mission on his way from founding the Mission San Juan Capistrano and records disclose that he baptized an Indian child there on Dec. 11, of that year. Two years later, Nov. 4, 1778, Junipero confirmed at the mission for the first time.

New troubles with the natives began in 1779 when Gov. Felipe de Neve, an enemy of the missions, decreed that convert Indians at every mission should annually elect two alcaldes and two regidores or councilmen and vest them with control of the neophytes. Unfitted for self-government, the San Gabriel Indians became insolent to both the priests and soldiers. And then in July and August, 1781, two contingents of soldiers and settlers arrived from Sonora and from then on, throughout the founding of the pueblo of Los Angeles, there were frequent clashes between the padres and the Indians on the one hand and the soldiers and settlers on the other.

At the age of 68 years, Father Serra made a trip from Monterey to San Gabriel in February-March, 1782, to discuss with Governor Neve the founding of Mission San Buenaventura and Mission Santa Barbara and on his way back north after a second visit in October, 1783, he officiated at 233 confirmations at San Gabriel, bringing the number of persons confirmed there by him to 866. By the year 1790, San Gabriel surpassed all missions in livestock and farm products and was second only to San Antonio in number of neophytes.

An earthquake in 1804 did considerable damage to the new church and mission buildings, but construction proceeded steadily in spite of more or less continuous disputes between the padres and settlers over mission and Indian lands and increasing maladies to which the Indians fell heir as a result of association with the colonists. An incipient revolt among the natives was quelled in November, 1810.

The earthquake of Dec. 8, 1812, demolished the church tower and did other damage, but the priests made repairs and continued their building program, completing a hospital in 1814. In 1813 the neophyte population was 1,600.

With the aid of the San Gabriel padres and their Indians, the pueblo of Los Angeles was enabled to build the Church of Our Lady of the Angels, which stands today in the center of the city of Los Angeles. It was completed about 1822.

From 1821, when Mexico declared her independence and California became a part of the new republic, San Gabriel suffered as did the other Franciscan missions from oppression by a long line of successive political regimes culminating in secularization and confiscation of the missions in 1834. San Gabriel was especially victimized by Governor Echeandia, who levied upon the mission for many thousands of dollars, provisions and farm products for the soldiery. Governor Micheltorena's action in returning San Gabriel to the Franciscans brought only a brief respite to the padres for when Pio Pico became governor their troubles multiplied. On June 8, 1846, Pico sold the mission to Hugo P. Reid and William Workman. A month later the American flag was raised at Monterey, too late to save San Gabriel from the destruction wrought by greedy Mexican politicians. President Lincoln returned San Gabriel to the Catholic church in 1865.

Self-sacrificing padres carried on at San Gabriel, caring for the few Indians left in the vicinity un-

til 1908, when San Gabriel was turned over to the "Missionary Sons of the Immaculate Heart of Mary," an order that was founded in Spain in 1849. The old mission has been beautifully restored and its activities greatly increased during the last three decades.

If Senator Black, the well known telegram snatcher, finds that he can't bulldoze the courts Jim Farley may be persuaded to make him postmaster in some Alabama town so he can read the messages on postcards.—South Bend, Ind., Tribune.

Hollywood Awaits Legionnaires



Daughters of Legion families, self-styled "Legionettes", who will welcome veterans to the California State American Legion Convention, August 8 to 12, in the screen capital, demonstrate how film cameramen will label convention motion pictures. Left to right, Catherine Melitt and Mildred Cohan.

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CALIFORNIA

News of the Week

Alcatraz Island.—Victim of the first attempt to escape from America's "Devil's Island," Joe Bowers, California postoffice robber, died under the fire of guards as he scaled a fence, presumably with the intention of swimming to the mainland.

Los Angeles.—The State is ready for the forest fire season with 400 suppression crews distributed throughout California at strategic points, according to State Forester M. B. Pratt.

Sacramento.—Saturday and Sunday are the most dangerous days for motor vehicle operation, according to the California Highway Patrol. Of the 33,729 accidents in 1935, a total of 6421 occurred on Sundays and 6012 on Saturdays.

Los Angeles.—A movement to boom Representative John Steven McGroarty for the Democratic vice presidential nomination was launched here by Townsend old age pension followers who comprise a slate of delegates nominally pledged to him in the California presidential primary.

Berkeley.—Women were banned from the student body band at the University of California by unanimous vote of the men musicians. The bandsmen said they are proud of being a "men only" outfit.

Sacramento.—The commercial value of State-owned redwood timber in California is more than \$5,000,000, according to Newton B. Drury, investigating officer of the Division of Parks. He estimated the timber at 2,500,000,000 board feet.

San Francisco.—California's new income tax law will return to the State approximately \$18,000,000 this year, exceeding estimates by \$2,000,000, Charles J. McColgan, State Franchise Tax Commissioner, predicted on the basis of collections to date.

Columbia.—Armed with a .22 caliber rifle with a single cartridge, Miss Irene Ponce of this place shot and killed a three months' old female mountain lion. The lion was in a tree near Miss Ponce's yard.

San Francisco.—The fifty-second annual convention of the Grand Council of the Young Men's Institute will be held at Globins at Lake Tahoe this summer, opening August 9.

Woodland.—Plans to build a first-class theatre to replace the National Theatre, gutted by fire, have been announced here.

Visalia.—A baby girl was born to Mrs. Joseph V. Alves of Goshen in an automobile of Dr. Frank Guido of Visalia. The doctor was taking the expectant mother to a hospital when a tire of his automobile was punctured, and the baby was born while the physician was changing the tire.

Tehachapi.—Said to be the oldest church in Kern County, St. Malachy's Catholic Church here will be rebuilt. The edifice is more than sixty years old and has been the scene of thousands of christenings, weddings, funerals and other functions.

Oroville.—The Butte County Board of Supervisors refused to adopt a proposed county ordinance, sponsored by the national and state forest services, which would prohibit smoking throughout the county except at approximately sixty fog stations at designated points. The ordinance would prohibit smoking on private land and while traveling in automobiles.

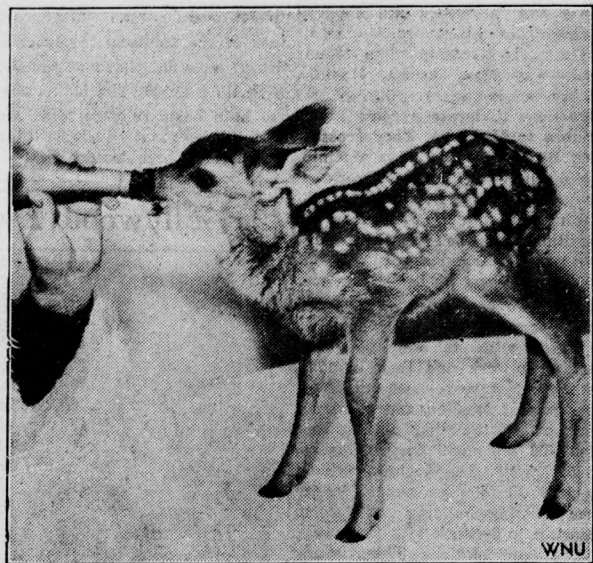
San Quentin.—First man to be executed under the California death for kidnapping law, Thomas Edward Dugger, Los Angeles "ape man" involved in multiple crimes against women, convicted of kidnapping, robbery and burglary, died on the gallows at San Quentin Prison last week.

Santa Barbara.—Santa Barbara County shared first place with El Paso County, Texas, as the nation's healthiest counties in a nationwide contest sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in cooperation with the American Public Health Association. Oakland, Cal., won first place in the group comprising cities of between 250,000 and 500,000 population.

Roseville.—Plans for the immediate construction of 400 new refrigerator cars in its shops here at a total cost of more than \$1,450,000 were announced by the Pacific Fruit Express Company, jointly owned by the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads.

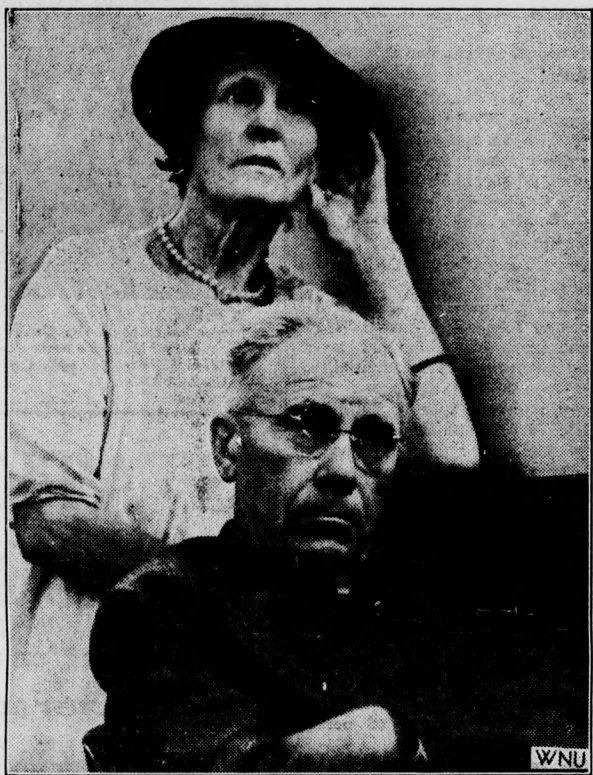
Venice.—A waterspout shooting 600 feet into the air during a storm showered roofs with fish and supplied the inhabitants of the naval arsenal area with an abundance of fresh food.

MOTHER ASHAMED OF STUNTED BABY



Apparently deserted by her mother at birth, this stunted baby doe was found in Griffith Park, Los Angeles. The fawn, a day old, weighed only 5 pounds, and was 15 inches high. Superintendent Byron C. Gibson of the Griffith Park Zoo said she was the smallest fawn on record there. Ordinarily, fawns weigh 15 pounds and are 24 inches tall at birth. The little doe is shown here having breakfast from a bottle.

AT RINGSIDE OF TOWNSEND PROBE



Former California Congressman Charles Randall is shown here as an interested spectator as the Congressional sub-committee opened their investigation into workings of the Townsend old age pension plan at its headquarters, Los Angeles. Behind Randall, hand cupped to ear, is one of the many Townsends that jammed the Federal court room when the hearing opened.

New P.-T. A. Head



Mrs. Baylies C. Clark of Sutter Creek was unanimously elected president of the California Congress of Parents and Teachers in convention at San Jose.

San Jose.—Plans for an addition of 12 large rooms to the County Hospital have been completed. The space will be used for patients with communicable diseases.

San Francisco.—Federal agents have started an investigation of suspected income tax evasions by members of an illegal operations rings whose members are said to have netted \$50,000 a month from operations performed on unmarried women desiring to avoid childbirth.

San Francisco.—A \$30,000,000 issue of Pacific Gas and Electric Company bonds was oversubscribed within a few hours after being offered for public sale.

Sacramento.—The Western Pacific Railroad shops here are now employing more men than they have at any time since 1929.

San Francisco.—The purchase of 3,000 tons of prunes to be distributed to the needy throughout the United States and its possessions by the federal surplus commodity division was announced by J. C. Wallace, the purchasing agent for the California State Relief Administration.

Ends Army Career



Major General Paul B. Malone, commanding officer of the 9th Corps Area with headquarters at San Francisco's Presidio, has retired after 42 years of active army service. He will now embark on a civilian career as administrator of the California Brewers Institute.

San Francisco.—Charles I. Schottland, acting state relief administrator, estimates at least 5,000 war veterans in California will be dropped from relief rolls in June when they receive their bonus. Frank Y. McLaughlin, WPA director for the state, said no decision has been made on whether veterans will be discharged from WPA jobs upon the receipt of bonus money.

Roseville.—Mrs. Robert Porter has a brown and white pigeon which she believes may be of value to the owner. The bird came to her ranch home exhausted. It wears a band carrying the number 1425 A. U-36-B. R. C.

First carload of Imperial Valley's 1936 cantaloupes sold in New York at \$10 top per crate for the jumbo melons, \$8 for standards. Labor supply is ample for the harvest which will give work to more than three thousand pickers, packers and loaders.

STATEWIDE

Farm & Ranch News

California sheepmen are in the midst of shearing their 3,400,000 sheep, producing an annual clip of more than 23,000,000 pounds. Shearing practically is completed in southern California, also in the Bakersfield section and soon will be completed in the Stockton, Monterey and coast sections between San Francisco and Los Angeles. It will finally end up in Humboldt in July.

The state department of agriculture has been urged by the board of directors of the state chamber of commerce to draw up a program designed to aid Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia of New York in his fight against nationwide fruit and vegetable rackets. The directors of the state chamber passed a resolution favoring such a program as a result of the recent visit of LaGuardia to San Francisco when he conferred with agricultural leaders on ways and means of meeting racketeering in New York in connection with shipments of California lettuce, artichokes, and other perishable fruits and vegetables.

J. R. Maben, rancher of the Grass Valley district, was severely bruised and cut when a cow, fired because he was attempting to take a newborn calf from her, attacked him. The cow knocked Maben down and trampled upon him with her feet. One ear was torn loose and his head, shoulders and abdomen were injured.

Word has been received by the local Works Progress Administration officials at Oroville that a proposed project to remove dead orange trees from private groves in this section has been rejected. The WPA headquarters in San Francisco has ruled projects can be instituted on private property in cases of pest control, but in the Butte County case cannot remove the cause of the pest.

Pajaro Valley apple growers were enriched by \$40,000 last week when W. B. Jenkins, director of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation purchased 75 carloads of the valley apples to be distributed through California relief channels. The apples represent part of a 1,000,000 box surplus being held in cold storage at Watsonville.

Plans for expansion of the newly formed organization, the California Grape Growers and Shippers' Association, call for bringing two-thirds of the State's shipments under association control. The nonprofit cooperative unit already claims more than one-third of the shipping tonnage. Some 30,000 tons were shipped last year, and about 12,000 tons are represented in the unit.

A group of ranchers on the Capay Farm Center near Corning are agitating to have the Capay Rancho district secede from Tehama County and join Glenn County unless the Tehama supervisors take immediate steps to improve roads in the area. They threaten to petition the next session of the legislature to pave the way for changes in county boundaries.

Strike of 250 pea pickers at Clarksburg was halted forcibly when Sheriff James Monroe of Yolo County, leading a squad of armed officers ejected three asserted radical agitators and 40 men and women from the Al Souza ranch, two miles south of Clarksburg. The action brought fears from some officials of new strikes and trouble at three other large camps where 1000 men and women are employed. The strikers are demanding an increase from 20 to 25 cents per hamper.

Governor Merriam has announced appointments and reappointments to district agricultural boards and county farm debt adjustment boards, as follows: Fortieth District Agricultural Association board, Yolo County (new board)—Hayes Gable, Zamora; Roy Robinson, Ernest Zabel and George H. Hecke, Woodland; B. A. Swartz, Clarksburg; Kirk Swingle, Davis; Eyvind Faye, Knights Landing; Robert Neimann, Winters. Third District Agricultural Association board, Butte County—Alvin Kister, Oroville, and L. E. Newton, Chico, reappointments. County farm debt adjustment committees—John Her-ring, Roseville, Placer County; Roland Curran and L. O. Doyle, Bakersfield, Kern County; Argyle McFadden, El Centro, Imperial County.

A series of debates is being conducted by the members of the Shasta-Trinity Pomona Grange on the question of whether governors should be placed on all automobiles so they cannot run at a speed greater than forty-five miles per hour.

Mexican citrus pickers of Orange County have filed a petition with Stuart Strathman, growers' representative, requesting union recognition, 40 cents an hour and free transportation.

Flood Prevention Is Matter of Checking Soil Erosion

Ruin Is Ahead Unless Some Action Is Taken, Expert Says.

Such disastrous floods as those of recent weeks can be prevented only by vast undertakings to prevent soil erosion, according to government experts.

They attribute these floods to denuding the soil of the vegetation that receives and holds water in the soil and holds the top soil in place. The water from rains and melting snow now rushes over the bare soil without sinking in and carries the top soil away, to boot.

Thus our fertile soil is steadily being washed into the sea, and life and property are more and more imperiled by floods. Example of a country that did not perceive the same danger now confronting us is China, denuded of trees and other natural vegetation hundreds of years ago and now the perennial victim of the most disastrous floods since the time of Noah.

Millions Spent.

We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars in attempts to control floods once they develop, but we scarcely have begun to attack the problem at the source—the prevention of floods.

Under a new government subsidy much may be done to restore the fertility of soil and something may be done to halt the wind erosion of the soil that produces the great dust storms of the last few years. But virtually nothing will be done toward permanent reclamation of the soil with the verdure necessary to the absorption of flood waters at the source.

Morris L. Cooke, engineer and administrator of rural electrification, has been preaching for years the ruin that awaits us unless we mend our ways.

"We must attack the problem of soil erosion control as we would an armed foe about to defeat us," said Mr. Cooke. "Let things go on as they now are going and in 50 years we will have a total area of really fertile land not much more than three times the size of Nebraska. We are likely to go the way of Asia Minor and Tibet unless we sense our dangerous situation and act promptly."

This is no fanciful picture, according to Mr. Cooke. A single dust storm, he says, has swept away as much as 300,000,000 tons of fertile top soil from the wheat belt; the Mississippi river carries 400,000,000 tons of top soil to the Gulf of Mexico every

year; more than 100,000,000 acres already have been destroyed as crop bearing soil, while another 125,000,000 acres have been seriously impaired for crop bearing and an additional 100,000,000 acres are seriously threatened. The total annual damage amounts to \$400,000,000.

"We unwittingly have broken the balance of nature's forces," says Mr. Cooke, "by clearing too much of our forests, turning under too much of our sod, and grazing too much of the remainder in such manner as to destroy the grass roots. We have planted tile, dug ditches and straightened and cleared creeks and rivers to hasten run-off. Consequently less rain and snow penetrates into underground storage. More of it rushes to the sea without benefit to us and carries with it valuable top soil."

The nation's only real flood safety, according to H. H. Bennett, chief of the soil conservation service, lies in a nation-wide program of crop adaptation, rotation, and reforestation calculated to hold American top soil, particularly that of hilly and mountainous regions, where it belongs, and to give it the utmost degree of porosity so that heavy rains will have a fair chance to drain off underground.



Follow Natural Bent

The more we try to look what we are not, the smaller our chance becomes of fully being what we really can grow to be.

All the world loves a lover unless he is holding up 20 cars in a line behind him.

The suspicious parent makes the artful child.

Woe unto every slanderer and back-biter; who heapeth up riches and prepareth the same for the time to come.

Success Is Locked Up

That phrase, "the key to success," suggests that success is locked up. It isn't to be had for the taking.

Whatever a man's tastes are, he seldom pretends they are something else.

Best part of taking a detour on a country drive is that you have to drive so slow you can't run over any of the farmer's chickens.

What to Worry Over

There are only two things in the world to worry over—things you can control and things you cannot control. Fix up the first to your liking and forget the second.

Happiness is not an inalienable right; only the pursuit of it.

Once a public speaker hears the loud clapping of hands at something he has said, he feels he has opened the door to the secret of winning applause.

One reason men discarded diamonds is that you have to dress up so to wear diamonds.

Events Are Shells

Events are only the shells of ideas; and often it is the flimsy thought of ages that is crystallized in a moment by the stroke of a pen or the point of a bayonet.

More people commit their creeds in their heads than know them by heart.



It's a Big Place

Teacher—Bobby, do you know the population of Chicago?

Bobby—Not all of them, Miss Shaw, we've only lived here three years.

Gets Your Emotions

John—Why were you shedding tears at the movie last night?

Josephine—Because it was a moving picture.

Cramping His Style

"Are you an angel, daddy?"

"Of course not! Why?"

"Because I heard mother say she was going to clip your wings."

NO SUCH COURAGE



Miss Flirt—Two strange men spoke to me on the street today. Old Aunt Sarah—Huh! A stranger never tries to speak to me.

Colorful Embroidery Picture for Your Wall



Pattern 5527

In honor of spring your house deserves a colorful new wall-hanging such as this, which depicts roses and lilacs in their natural splendor. You'll enjoy embroidering it—it's so easy even a beginner will be won over to this delightful occupation. The lilacs are in lazy daisy—the roses in satin and outline stitch; and you needn't frame it—just line it and hang it up.

In pattern 5527 you will find a transfer pattern of a hanging 15 by 20 inches; a color chart; material requirements; illustrations of all stitches needed; directions for making the hanging.

Send fifteen cents in coins or stamps (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle, Household Arts Dept., 259 W. 14th St., New York, N. Y.



BRISBANE THIS WEEK

One King Dead. Next?
Hitler Picks Successor
Three Kinds of Gold
One Lynched; One Jumped

King Fuad, king of Egypt, dead means nothing to 130,000,000 Americans or to 15,000,000,000 other human beings on earth. It means much to England, real ruler of Egypt, now obliged to find another king to "behave himself, do as England says," and hold down Egypt's anti-British hatred.

Arthur Brisbane

A mob seized Lint Shaw, fifty-year-old negro, and lynched him on "the usual charge," not waiting for a trial.

Joe Bowers, sentenced to 23 years for mail robbery, locked in the island fortress of Alcatraz, tried to escape by climbing ten feet of plain wire, two feet of barbed wire, and jumping down a 60-foot cliff into the water. He climbed while sharp-shooter guards pumped bullets into him, and jumped down the cliff. Asked when "booked" at Alcatraz, "Who is to be notified if you die?" Bowers replied: "Nobody, nobody cares whether I die or not."

Hitler apparently has chosen his successor "in case," in the person of Air Minister Goering, now made "assistant dictator," with control of two great German problems of raw materials and foreign exchange.

In New York 175 naval cadets from the German cruiser Emden, name well remembered from the war, explored the city, guarded by detectives in case of hostile demonstrations.

Commercial boycotts of Germany, organized in New York, have done more harm to the Nazi government than could be done by any mob attack on German cadets.

California possesses "three kinds of gold": yellow gold, of which there is plenty left in the ground; "black gold," which is the oil in lakes thousands of feet down, and the "white gold," water from the mountains, first used to develop power, then to irrigate crops.

Another gold, more important than those combined, is the gold of education.

Driving through this country, if you see a particularly fine building, tall columns, wide grounds, for healthy play, that is a public school. Once it would have been the prison or feudal castle.

You see another building, almost as impressive as the high school. That is a public library. The accumulated knowledge of the world is free.

Newsboys cry "What do you read?" The Niagara of books pouring from the presses, a vast majority forgotten as they are born, make many ask "What shall I read?" Of the books that every one must know, many are unnecessarily long, will not be read, and need condensation. In this day of newspapers, moving pictures, and radio.

Paris perceives that following recent elections extreme radicals will be powerful in the new chamber, and those that have money left began panicky selling. Bank of France shares dropped violently, meaning lack of confidence in government stability, with fear of war in all minds.

The last war knocked the franc from 19 cents to 4 cents. What would another war do?

When stock gambling starts, it moves rapidly. Since March last year, stock prices have gone up 60 per cent, business has increased 18 per cent, employment only 5 per cent. Not much cheerfulness in that.

Since last March the New York Stock exchange "values" have increased by twenty thousand million dollars. Excellent "bait" for the ignorant.

New Jersey citizens dropped from relief invade legislative halls, camp out, sleep on the floors, promise to remain until New Jersey supplies money and food.

Ewing township, New Jersey, with 9,000 population, taking 450 families off the dole, told them officially to go out and beg. Begging being illegal, each family was provided with a begging license. That may be called "economic relief."

Tokyo worries about Russia "plotting a war against Japan," but no plotting is necessary. Russia knows the location of every Japanese city, town and factory. It would be necessary to declare war and start dropping bombs, particularly bombs that spread fire.

Starting a war for foreign countries is as easy as "shooting up a gambling game" among our racketeers; no secrecy or plotting necessary.

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WNU Service

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart
National Press Building Washington, D. C.

Washington.—One swallow does not make a summer nor does one statement, even though from a high official, make a condition absolute.

Relief Problem

But one statement from a high official under the present New Deal relief setup comes rather close to disclosing the transcendent importance of the nation's relief problem in American economy at this time.

I refer to the recent testimony by Harry A. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator and professional reliever, before the house committee on appropriations. He told that group a few days ago that 3,853,000 heads of families or unattached persons were receiving a livelihood for themselves and their families from the federal government on March first of this year. If this be true, and it can hardly be disproved, there are nearly fifteen million persons dependent entirely upon Federal assistance. And the condition appears even worse when it is shown that about ten million others are receiving assistance from state, county and city relief or charitable organizations. In short, the Hopkins testimony reveals that about 20 per cent of all of our people are living on relief money.

These figures are astounding. They are made the more amazing when one considers that the condition exists even after the New Deal has expended approximately twenty-one billions in its three years of government management, the bulk of the outgo being directly chargeable to what Mr. Roosevelt has consistently maintained was an emergency.

I have reported to you intermittently heretofore the various stages through which Reliever Hopkins has gone in search for means to solve the relief problem. I have been among those observers here who have felt that even though Mr. Hopkins lacks practical experience, in commercial life and even though he casts aside every consideration except those inherent in the mind of a man who has devoted his life professionally to relief work, that he should be given time to solve the problem; it seems to me, however, that he has had ample time to find the answer if he is going to provide a solution. Neither he nor President Roosevelt has given any indication yet that they know the answer or even have a clue to it. The net result of their efforts to date has been the expenditure of money in unprecedented amounts and the piling up of a debt, the like of which this country never has known.

Mr. Hopkins has gone about his job smugly and with that apparent complacency that characterizes the official who is convinced that he alone is equipped to do a particular job. By his attitude, he has created in congress a feeling that he thinks he is a superior being, and if anything makes a congressman hot under the collar, it is to see a member of the executive branch exhibit a pose that the congressmen are dumbbells. Some of them are, of course, but that is not true of all and it is fast doing Mr. Hopkins no good at all to show arrogance toward the men who go out and campaign directly for the votes of the people.

I said that the relief problem was of transcendent importance in governmental affairs at this time. This is true because I believe the conviction is growing that the whole New Deal policy on relief is impractical and visionary; that it is founded upon a wrong psychology; that it is creating in this nation the greatest mass of panhandlers and "the world owes me a living" type or class of individuals that has ever existed anywhere and that, in addition the men who are doing the job for the federal government lack the ability to understand its whole significance.

As proof of the observations I have just stated, let me point out how the demands for vast expenditures of money and wholesale methods of relief for the destitute have subsided in congress. Time was when a half dozen so-called welfare workers, college professors or organization leaders could get a hearing by the simple crook of a finger before a congressional committee. Such men as Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, and Senator Costigan of Colorado, and the late Senator Cutting of New Mexico, to mention only a few, would weep salty tears in senate speeches; they would call for ten billions for this and five billions for that and other billions for other things and shout that people were starving in the midst of plenty. And they were starving in the midst of plenty, but the shouting and the tumult raised by these political saviors did not provide a solution for the problem. I have a hunch that the silence of such men as these through the last year can mean only that they were off on the wrong foot. They cannot help but realize that their

theories were all wet, because Mr. Hopkins certainly has disproved the value of their plans.

Another indication of how congress feels is the movement to divide the billion and a half relief fund, which President Roosevelt asked, between Mr. Hopkins and Public Works Administrator Ickes. The President demanded that congress give the whole fund to Mr. Hopkins. It probably will work out that way eventually but the feeling against Mr. Hopkins cannot be denied. It is violent and only a small part of it has come to the surface. The congressmen could not afford to see the flow of money cut off in an election year so they maneuvered to spank Mr. Hopkins by seeking to give a portion of the money to Mr. Ickes.

Now, it is currently rumored that Mr. Ickes, who never has liked Mr. Hopkins, has done some lobbying in the fine underground manner of which he is capable. He sincerely believes that the use of funds in the construction of permanent things like buildings, roads and bridges gives the government and taxpayers at least something for their money. But, be that as it may, the ground swell against Mr. Hopkins is very powerful and if Mr. Hopkins possessed any understanding of the science of the times he would see it. Thus far he has given no indication that he understands what it means.

Where will it all end?

The answer to this relief problem is not now near enough to the answer? hazard a guess.

Let us go back for a brief review. When President Roosevelt took hold of the relief problem early in his administration, he advanced two theories. They were to solve our problems and solve them quickly. He urged the NRA and the PWA, which with the AAA, formed the first battalion of the alphabetical army. The NRA was designed to regiment business and indirectly force re-employment by the shortening of hours and the spread of work. The PWA was to provide a lot of construction jobs immediately, giving work to those not absorbed in private commerce and industry and thus take up the slack until buying power of individuals had been restored.

By November, 1933, it became quite evident to unbiased observers that NRA and PWA were falling short of the mark. So, out of the Presidential hat came the CWA. Congress promptly provided funds so the Civil Works Administration—and here is where professional reliever, Mr. Hopkins, came on the scene—could hire such unemployed as had not been absorbed by PWA or had not been restored to jobs in commerce and industry by NRA.

It was not long until CWA was as much in disrepute as the original schemes for providing employment. I believe it was in even greater disrepute because ordinary citizens could see the utter waste and the reckless expenditures of money occurring under CWA for its relief raking and stone gathering and other nonsensical job-creating results. CWA went the way of any unsound proposition.

Forward then came FERA. It was a proposition of emergency relief. Washington writers were deluged with speeches and statements that none should be allowed to starve. The spigots of the treasury were opened wide and \$4,890,000,000 gushed forth. In every section of the country, federal money was distributed and distributors in Washington were none too careful of how they passed it out. In parallel lines with FERA, the politicians formed to the right. They saw the money and from precinct to pinnacle of politics, they were on the job and they have been on the job ever since.

Last year the President became convinced that there was too much waste; that FERA was building up a clientele of millions who were

saying, both publicly and privately, that it was no use to work when the government would feed them and he ordered a quick change in course.

With this change in course came a locking of horns between Messrs. Hopkins and Ickes. Mr. Ickes was licked by the simple expedient of a new federal agency. Bounding forth came Mr. Hopkins' own brain child, WPA. While it stands for Works Progress Administration, a different name, the initials, to those who have studied the situation, spell FERA and CWA combined.

The President announced to the country that "this business of relief must end." Those who could not be employed must be taken care of by the states and local governments and those who were employable would be taken off relief but they must do work for the funds which the federal government passed out to them.

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TALL TALES

As Told to:

FRANK E. HAGAN and
ELMO SCOTT WATSON

The Absent-Minded Carpenter

WHEN Charles G. Grant, former Ohio newspaper man, was a boy in Columbus he knew a carpenter named J. Elmer Putterbaugh who was just about the best in the business. No job was ever too big for him to tackle, according to Mr. Grant. When J. Elmer took the contract to build a big church over near Washington Court House, he got so interested in his work that he forgot to stop. So the main aisle was so long that they had to have two preachers—one to stand at the altar and marry folks and the other to stand at the front door and christen their first baby as they came out.

Another time J. Elmer's absent-mindedness got him in trouble. He was shingling the roof on a barn when a thick fog came sweeping up the valley from the Ohio river. J. Elmer kept right on shingling and without noticing what he was doing shingled 26 feet of fog before he noticed his mistake.

This turned out to be pretty serious because he fell and broke one of his legs off clean when he tried to get down. As a result he had to have a wooden leg, but when Elmer reached down to scratch his knee cap he'd get a splinter in his finger. That made him so angry that he'd grab his saw and saw his wooden leg right off. It broke him up buying new wooden legs. At last he went to a pauper's grave.

"But they had a hard time keeping him in it," declares Mr. Grant. "You see, J. Elmer was something of a crossroads philosopher—just full of wise saws. His ghost used one of these to saw his way out of the pine box in which they buried him. Folks got pretty tired of having his ghost chasing around at night. So they finally captured it, enclosed it in a box of chilled steel, and from that time on there has been nothing but frozen silence out of J. Elmer Putterbaugh."

The Crazy Woman Wrangler

ART QUIGLEY was a cow hand, temporarily, for, Half Circle ranch near Buffalo, Wyo.; it was there he met the wrangler from Crazy Woman river.

"I was a tenderfoot," acknowledged Quigley.

"One morning a rider yelled at me, but I paid no attention. Figured he'd spotted me for a tenderfoot 'cause I wore a stiff-rimmed Stetson. "Catching up, the stranger introduced himself as the Wrangler from the Crazy Woman River. An old fellow, but plenty pert and capable. Pointing to a grove we passed, the wrangler said that there, after a night in Buffalo, he met a bear. Had only a rifle and just three .22 shorts—not much good for bear.

"He drew careful bead and fired. The bear went down. Then he was up. It was like the radio report of a prizefight. My friend aimed and fired. Again the bear fell, once more was up. Aiming carefully over his horse's neck, the man from Crazy Woman fired his last .22 and saw the bear fall.

"Leaping down, Bowie knife in hand, he charged. And he was tremendously relieved to discover three bears, all dead in the trail . . .

"I believe the story implicitly," says Quigley. "You see, this Crazy Woman fellow never once regarded me as a tenderfoot, but he treated me like an old-timer on the range."

It's a Ringer!

ONE subscriber to the belief that, in the long run, truth must prevail is John D. McDougall, nestor among grain receivers in Chicago.

"Here is the proof of what I am compelled to tell," Mr. McDougall asserted, indicating a sheaf of beautifully ripened wheat. "The facts concern a friend, one A. J. Sundberg of Hillsboro, N. D.

"Sundberg shipped this sample of fine wheat. When I complimented him upon its quality he relaxed, as most folks do under the influence of praise, and he recalled some of his difficulties growing the grain.

"Why, even at a time this wheat was ripening—my friend told me—he hitched his wagon team to a weeping willow tree out in the fields and responded to the cheery invitation of the dinner bell.

"He was gone 41 minutes, but grasshoppers invaded the place in such numbers they devoured both horses and all of the wagon except its tongue. When my friend finished his dinner all that was left of the horses was their shoes. And the grasshoppers were playing quints with them."

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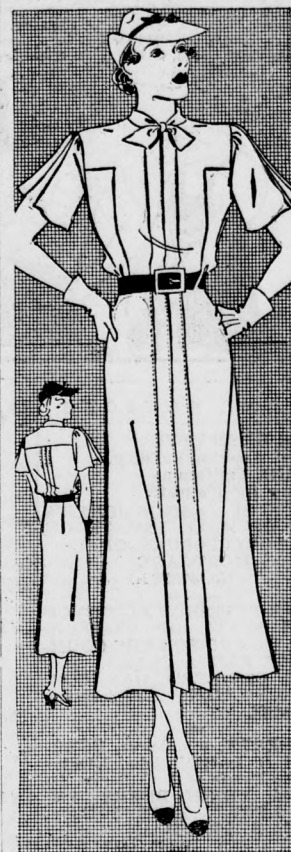
Name on N. Y. Health Center

The name, Ramizini, engraved on the Health Center building in New York city, is in honor of an Italian physician who published a book in 1713 at Padua, Italy, describing occupational diseases. He pointed out how many people die from the work by which they earn their living. He compiled a list of trade diseases and causes.

Reason for Mermaid Legend

The mermaid, a strange water mammal, is the reason for the mermaid legend.

New Slit Sleeves and Youthful Bodice Go With This Spectator Sports Frock



Pattern No. 1868-B

Some are chosen and some are not, as you remember. And this is one of the "summer" chosen! A pretty and pun, but this perfectly stunning spectator sports frock makes up for it. And you can wear it yourself when summer sets in if you'll send for the pattern now.

It is surprisingly easy to make, and with the aid of the step-by-step chart, illustrating the cut and fit of the new slit sleeves and the way to pleat and stitch up the youthful bodice, you will immediately realize

how automatically it goes together. The bodice has a lot of blouse to it, even makes you suspect that it's held underneath by an elastic band, and the side pleats of the skirt harmonize beautifully with the action pleats in the back blouse.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1868-B is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20; 40 and 42. Corresponding bust measurements 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 (34) requires 4½ yards of 39 inch material. Send fifteen cents for the pattern.

The Barbara Bell Pattern Book featuring spring designs is ready. Send fifteen cents today for your copy.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 149 New Montgomery Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
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Running the Home

Remember, when some man boasts that he "runs things in his own house" he may have reference to the washing machine.

FOR THOSE WHO
TAKE PRIDE IN
THEIR BAKING

Here's a baking powder, tried, tested and used exclusively by experts.



ONLY 10¢
Your Grocer Has It
CLABBER GIRL
Baking Powder



GLOBE 'A1' PRODUCTS MAKE 'A1' COOKS



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The "FIRST QUART"
Tells the Story

Out of the experience of thousands of motorists has been developed a simple method of comparing oil performance . . . the "First Quart" Test. It is just a matter of noting how many miles you go after a drain-and-refill before you have to add a quart. If you are obliged to add oil too frequently, try the "First Quart" Test with Quaker State. See if you don't go farther before you have to add that tell-tale first quart. And, the oil that stands up best between refills is giving your motor the safest lubrication. Quaker State Oil Refining Company, Oil City, Pa.

Retail Price . . . 35¢ per Quart

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MOTOR OIL

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Fraternal

Masonic Notice
Charity Lodge No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Calif.
Stated meetings held on the first Monday of each month.
Mark S. Stocker, W. M.
T. A. Robinson, Secretary

Independent Order of Odd Fellows
Morning Light Lodge No. 42 Meets every Thursday evening in I.O.O.F. hall.
Visiting members are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.
Harry Bloom, Noble Grand
Abe Klassen, Secretary

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The Pompeian Company, in existence for nearly half a century, has brought out a line of remarkable NEW cosmetics that are good for your skin... good for your looks... and good for your pocket-book! Send for this special "Get Acquainted" kit today. Just put 10c in an envelope, to cover cost of wrapping and mailing, and send it to
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77 ORANGE STREET, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
Time in every Monday, Wednesday, Friday to the following "Ten At The Elms" program over the Columbia Network, at 4:45 P. M.
MUSIC GOSSIP ROMANCE

Want brilliant-white teeth? Dr. West's cleans teeth Double-Quick!

Why let an old-fashioned, slow-cleansing tooth paste rob you of sparkling-white teeth? DR. WEST'S will clean your teeth double-quick—over twice as fast as some leading brands. Cannot scratch enamel. Try it today.



LEGAL NOTICES

LEWIS HAYD LEVE
Bank of America Building, Palo Alto, California.
Attorney for Plaintiff.
NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE
No. 47376

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA.
HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION, a corporation, Plaintiff.

vs.
J. C. BERRY, a widower, EGER-TON D. LAKIN, Administrator of the Estate of J. C. Berry, deceased, YENNI BERRY, EM-MI BERRY, EINE BERRY, ETTA BERRY, MARY J. BERRY, FIRST DOE, SECOND DOE, THIRD DOE, FOURTH DOE, FIFTH DOE AND SIXTH DOE, WHITE CORPORATION, B L A C K CORPORATION, GREEN CORPORATION and BLUE CORPORATION, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Santa Clara, on the 23rd day of April, 1936, in the above-entitled action, wherein the above-named plaintiff obtained judgment and decree on the 23rd day of April, 1936, which said judgment and decree was on the 23rd day of April, 1936, entered and recorded in Judgment Book No. 33 of the said Superior Court, on Page 483, (to which judgment and decree reference is hereby made), I am commanded to sell at public auction all the following described premises, situate, lying, and being in the County of Santa Clara, California, and more particularly described as follows:

ALL OF LOT 14 in Block 1, as shown upon that certain Map entitled "Map of Rucker's Addition in the Town of Campbell, being a part of Sec. 35, T. 7 S. R. 1 W. M. D. M." which Map was filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, on May 20, 1895, in Volume "P" of Maps, at page 39;
TOGETHER with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging to anywise pertaining, and the improvements situated on said property;

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Friday, the 22nd day of May, 1936, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, at the front door of the Courthouse of said County of Santa Clara, in the City of San Jose, in said county and State, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment with interest and costs and expenses of sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

Dated, April 24, 1936.
George B. Myren,
Commissioner appointed by said Superior Court.
Lewis Hayd Leve,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
(April 30, May 7-14-21, 1936)

WEBBS
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How To Reduce Varicose Veins

Rub Gently Upward Toward the Heart as Blood in Veins Flows That Way

Many people have become despondent because they have been led to believe that there is no remedy that will reduce swollen veins and bunches. If you will let a two-ounce original bottle of Moore's Emerald Oil (full strength) at any first-class drug store and apply it night and morning as directed you should quickly notice an improvement. Continue to apply Emerald Oil until the veins and bunches are reduced. Moore's Emerald Oil is a harmless, yet most powerful penetrator and two ounces last a very long time. Indeed, so powerful is Emerald Oil that old chronic sores and ulcers are often entirely healed. It has brought much comfort to worried people all over the country. For generous sample send 10 cents (silver or stamps) to cover cost—mailing—packing to Dept. A.M., International Laboratories, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.

Poetry Club Contributes

The following poem is one of many sent the Press by the high school Poetry club and was selected at random. Others will be published from time to time.

TO KEEP THE WHOLE WORLD SINGING

By ALICE MODRY

There is music all about us if we would only listen well
To all the little things in life, which make that music tell
Of beauty and of truth—in this troubled world of ours,
Little things we'd not suspect are God's most wondrous powers.
So look and listen always for the music that is ringing
In the little things put here by God to keep the whole world singing.
A cottage in a garden—the warm sun shining through
The branches of the willow tree whose leaves are wet with dew;
And dainty ferns and flowers are growing everywhere
While pretty yellow butterflies are flitting here and there.
In the sky above, a bird, its southward way is winging,
Showing us the way God has to keep the whole world singing.

A dog, most loving friend of all, knows when things go wrong.
He'll be your friend when others fail, he's faithful all life long.
A kitten sleeping by the fire, a moon, a starlit sky,
All these simple homey things make music by and by.
These so-called unimportant things, to the world are bringing
Love and faith and happiness to keep the whole world singing.

Children shouting, laughing, playing, happy all the day,
They're small musicians every one, they keep the grown-ups gay.
A book, a poem, a rising sun, a tiny girl or boy—
If we would only stop and think—just everything brings joy!
So look and listen always for the music that is ringing
In the little things put here by God to keep the whole world singing.

COTTE'S MOVE HERE

The Congregational Guild Thrift shop will open the first week of June in the Beall building next to the water company's office. Persons having articles to donate may telephone Campbell 137-J or call at Campbell hotel.

Pen Repairs — Smith's Stationery

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of OLIVE E. MARTINSEN, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Olive E. Martinsen, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said decedent, to file them, with the necessary vouchers, in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in and for Santa Clara County, California, within six (6) months after the first publication of this notice, or within said period to present the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the said Administrator at the office of Bohnett, Hill, Cottrell & Boccardo, 1114 Bank of America Building, in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara, State of California, where all business in connection with said estate will be transacted.
San Jose, Calif., this 13th day of April, A. D. 1936.

MARTIN B. MARTINSEN, Administrator of the Estate of Olive E. Martinsen, Deceased.
Bohnett, Hill, Cottrell & Boccardo, 1114 Bank of America Building, San Jose, California
Attorneys for Administrator
(April 16-23-30; May 7, 1936)

Buckaroos Will "Take It" On the Green at Gilroy

Something new and novel in the way of arenas for rodeos will be seen at the Gilroy roundup and gymkhana on May 30 and 31. The grounds committee headed by Kirby McAtee is keeping a green turf well watered and mowed for the cowboys to ride their bucking bronchos and bulls on at this year's show. It is thought that this is the first time in the history of rodeos that a green turf has been used for the arena in place of cultivated earth. This green arena, coupled with a track covered with tan bark will do away with every particle of dust, the committee announced.

Gilroy's big two day Roundup will officially start on Friday night, May 29, when a huge cowboy dance and '49 camp will be in full swing at Mill Road park three miles west of Gilroy. At this dance, the "Girl of the Golden West" will be selected from among a group of girls representing almost every town in the central section of California. The winner of the contest, with her mother, will be given a two-week's vacation trip to Tassajara Hot Springs.

Home and School Club Luncheon

Cambrian Home and School club enjoyed a delightful luncheon meeting at the home gardens of the F. O. Bohnett family Saturday.

The honored guests were faculty members, Mesdames Mabel Keesling, Anna James and Wanda McCormack.
Mrs. M. H. Farnham sang two solos and Mrs. Louise Widmann played two piano numbers.

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NOTICE OF TIME OF HEARING ON PROBATE OF WILL AND AFFIDAVIT OF MAILING SAME
No. 21052

In the Superior Court of the State of California In and for the County of Santa Clara.
In the Matter of the Estate of THOMAS MAITLAND MARSHALL, also known as THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Deceased.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the probate of the Will of Thomas Maitland Marshall, also known as Thomas M. Marshall, deceased, and for the issuance to Vesta Woodbury Marshall of Letters Testamentary has been filed in this Court and that the 19th day of May, A. D. 1936, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of the Department of the Presiding Judge of said Court, at the Court House, in the City of San Jose, has been set for the hearing of said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same, and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated: April 27, A. D. 1936.
FRANK W. HOGAN, Clerk.
By C. O. WINANS, Deputy Clerk.
Bohnett, Hill, Cottrell & Boccardo, 1114 Bank of America Building San Jose, California
Attys. for Petitioner.
(April 30, May 7-14, 1936)

H. L. Mencken calls Mr. Roosevelt the "greatest president since Hoover." Mr. Mencken is so careful in his selection of words that none dispute his statement.—Lincoln, Nebr., State Journal.

"Were we directed from Washington when to sow and when to reap, we should soon want bread."—Thomas Jefferson.

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